Interesting Proceedings in Both Assemblies.

A Broadside at Rome and the Foreigners.

The Sabbath Committee Told to Mind Their Own Business.

NEW YORK TO BE PURIFIED.

Arbitrary Law Against Public Opinion.

THE OLD SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly met at nine A. M. After the usua evotional exercises for the morning, under the adership of Rev. Dr. Jacobus, the Moderator, the seedings opened by the reading of the minutes of previous day, which were approved.

The following despatch was received and read, and a committee appointed to reply to it:-

The General Assemblies of This Old And 1899.

SOROOL PRESENTIERIANS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK—
The Synod of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists greeting the rethren. It. These, first chap, third and flat clause of ourth verse and II. Corinth, thirteenth chap, eleventh, waith and thirteenth verses. E. T. EVANS, Moderator.

The verses referred to in this despatch were read Rev. Dr. Rogers, and created some merriment, ough at last they were received with applause and

We are bound to thank God always for you, breth it is meet, because that your faith groweth exceeding d the charity of every one of you all toward each

asoundesh.

So that we ourselves glory in you in the churches of God.

Finally, brethren, farewell. Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace; and the God of love are
cases shall be with you.

Greet one another with a holy kiss.

All saints salute you.

Rev. Dr. GRIER, on pehalf of the committee ap giers' graves, reported that they have failed in of efforts and asked to be discharged. He stated that they sought out the committee having principal charge of the ceremony, and were ton that every-thing had been finally arranged and no alteration

stinctly heard, when another delegate moved while still another said the Freedmen's nd, as a young child of the Churca, it should be as out of order, the hour for the orders of the

Rev. Dr. Garan then made some remarks in sup nev. Dr. Court then made some remarks in sup-tions with several gentlemen, mailing Mr. Norman white among others, who recommended such a strong expression of sentiment by the Assembly and of the efforts made for the maintenance of he saboath by a strict enforcement of the Excise sw. &c. Elder R. Cartten seconded the resolutions, and alled upon the Assembly, as watchmen upon Zion.

lifed upon the Assembly, as watchmen upon Zion, come to the aid of the religious citizens of New york, whese hearts bleed and break every blessed bbath day at seeing the unhallowed infractions all

send them. Rev. Dr. RAVAUD K. ROOBERS, of New Jersey, tem-rary clers, read the communication from the society fost of Grand Army of the Republic, and a recommendation of General Sickles, heretofore

blished. lev. Mr. Plumley moved to refer the report back v. Mr. Pitthiay moved to refer the report back committee. Pending this motion. Nomian White, president of the Sabbath mittee of this cit, by invitation addressed the mily. He thanked them for giving him an opinity, and said that for years they had been end in this work. In 1857 the descentions of the ath became so abborrent that something was to one. For him years he carried a memorandum in his pocket to take down the name of every in who agreed to associate in the work. Many ned, saying that everything before attempted a failure. Still they worked on. No one had then of the description of the Sabbath in was a failure. Still they worked on. No one had any idea of the descration of the Sabbath in this city. Five hundred newsboys ran through the streets with shouls, yells and cries, disturbing the family worship. The association went to the secular press and were supported. No one can ignore the power of the secular press. The religious were with them, of course. They got ready, had the secular press with them, and the newsboys were stopped on the Sabbath. Then they took up other questions—the sale of liquor on the sabbath and theatrical representations, some of them of the grossest kind. These have been stopped. They then asked the proprietors of the large papers to stop the issuing of papers on Sundays; but unfortunately, they were told to mind their own business. They now ask this Assembly to take hold of this matter as a national question. Many from the country caunoi conceive of what is going on, undermining the institutions of the country. The ministers have preached hundreds of sermons about it, but such is the state of things in this free country that laws cannot be enforced unless supported by public opinion. They must create that public opinion, and arouse it to the danger which threatens to overrum the land. There is a tendency to speak light of God's commandments. It is good to have a day of rest, some say; but there was no commandment for it. This was all wrong. The Sabbath was an institution of God, and if Christians will take hold of it all over the country they will save their Sabbath. They in this city cannot sustain themselves; the country must come to the resour.

Rev. Mr. Plumley was opposed to the adoption

sustain themselves; the country must come to the resone.

Rev. Mr. Plumley was opposed to the adoption of the report, for by it the appearance would be and would go out to the country that the Assembly had entirely failed, which was not the case.

Some discussion arose here, with so many speaking together that it was impossible to distinguish one from the other, and in the midst of it, and cutting it short, the report was recommitted to the committee, while the following was adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee consisting of Rev. H. C. McCook and riches (Garles B. Drake and Winthop S. Gliman be appointed to represent this teneral Assembly in the services of decorating the solders, gaves, to be observed by the climan be committee on Theological Seminaries a number of nominations were reported for directors

From the Committee on Theological Seminaries a number of hominations were reported for directors and made the order of the day for Monday morning. Senator Drake asked to be excused from the committee to attend the soldiers' celebration in Brookiya on Monday, as he desired to be present in the Assembly at that time. Several others were suggested in the place of Senator Drake, but hone would accept, it appearing that the question of the management of the theological seminaries is to be as great a cause of contention within the Assembly as the question of union was, and may perhaps excite a still higher degree of animated dehate. At last Mr. John I. Campbell was selected, and he accepted. Rev. Dr. John Hall, on behalf of the Committee on the Board of Demestic Missions, read a report, of which the following its a synopsis:—The Board maintains \*24 missionary churches and stations; the number of newly organized churches is 60; on examination 2,792 and on certificate 1,930 were admitted, and the number in communion with missionary churches is 20,078; there are 450 missionary Sabbath Schools, with \$3,66 teachers and 30,425 scholars, and 2,683 were baptized; 364 missionaries had been in commission and employed by the Board, but 139 of them have sent in no special report.

The amount appropriated to the missionaries from March 1, 1508, to March 1, 1809, was \$113,749. On March 1, 1508, there was a balance in the treasury of \$43,348.

The reverend gentleman stated that the committee have received some overcures, and in consequences of the last opporation of the committee have received some overcures, and in consequences of the payer of \$43,348.

parative prosperity and usefulness are deserving of honorable mention, and that we express the desire that his health may permit bis valuable services being retained by the Board. The report was accepted and it was ordered to take it up for discussion at once.

Rev. Dr. Musonavas, Scoretary of the Committee, was called upon for his views. He gave a detaited account and at considerable length, of the ramified account and at considerable length, of the ramified agencies of the Board and bow he, the reverend speaker, as temporary secretary to the Board, exerted himself to aid them in their work. The demand for missionaries, particularly in the border Stafes and West, was great and must be filed; but to do all that they wished and could more money is necessary. A quarter of a million could easily be got from the churches, and if he had his own way he would insist on two millions to be expended in the conversion of souls that the Church may futfil its mission. The resolutions were taken my seriation, the disk was read again by Rev. Dr. Hall, and Rev. Alaster Withlaws, of Chilfornia, obtained the floor. He said that though from California, his heart balanced between New Jersey and California, his near to be into temptod to say in the elegant diction of General Bank's, "Let the Union side." He appeared to speak in highly favorable terms of the personal qualifications of a righam Young and his abilities, to whom he once listened as he delivered a six hours' speech, and hence the difficulty of sending missionaries among his people. He then spoke of the Chinese and Japanese in California, where they had already Sinday school rooms crowded with their people, where they learn the rudiments of the Engish language. He referred to the change of the desert country wrough by the Pacific Railway; and then easked. Whe

Cingeh?
The following communication from the New Scho Assembly was received and read at the conclusion Mr. Williams' argument, and the resolution there contained immediately adopted:—

this Assembly, with a view to such action of the Assembly of the other branch, a committee, coprisiting of the joint of the other branch, a committee, coprisiting of the joint of the terms of the two samples of the two samples of the two samples of the two samples and courses and courses, a pastoral letter in reference to the momentous question of reunion now appreciate to their decision.

J. GLENWORTH SULLER.

Fermanent Clerk.

Rev. James S. McDonald, of Stockton, California, also spoke of the imperative necessity to send missionaries to the Pacific coast, the mining country, and along the Pacific Cast, the Mining Cast, and the Cast, and before a week or two passes he has a congregation. The Presbyterians have got into a rut and there they stick and cannot get out of it. He spoke of Kansas as the geographical centre of the United States, and before a pice, indige of the immensity of the field opened by Providence for evangelization, and he hoped the United Church will rive to the full height of this day.

The further consideration of the report was then postponed till Monday morning.

Rev. Dr. A. A. E. Taylor of the Presbytery of the Potounc submitted the following report on behalf of the Committee of Correspondence with the Southern Church:—

byterian Church in the United States. There was a feeling in the South that there was no tide of Christian fellowship pervading the Northern heart. Though some in the North still bear the disturbed feeling created by the war, yet throughout the great mass of the North the Christian heart is ready to accept kindness from their Southern brethren and to extend kindness. If they would let them understand that they were ready for this work, they should have their co-operation and a restoration of Christian unity. They owed this to their country. He was in mest earnest sympathy with the government to maintain the Union, and now that they had the Union he would restore it in the Church also. Let them do what they can to save the Presbyterian Church in the South for Christ's sake, as a duty they owed to the Master. But it was objected that the Southern brethren were unwilling to join the Church and would not receive a commission if one be sent to tastr next Assembly. If they did not, then this Assembly would have done its duty, and one result would follow—a large number of Presbyterians would leave the Southern branch and a stanch, solid Church would rise in communion with the whole Church. This is evident from the letter of the Southern Assembly, which says that if the project of reunion be urged the peace of the Souther church would be greatly disturbed, which could only be because a great number in the South desire reunion.

The report was put on the docket for future action.

Sometime Assembly, which says that if the project reason occurred was no commandment for it. This was all wrong. The Sabbath was an institution of God, and it further than the control of all over the country not sustain themselves; the country most come to the resone.

Merchant themselves; the Western cittee cannot be controlled to the control of th

to be sent by felegraph, and then the house ad-

The Assembly convened yesterday morning, and after prayer by the Moderator the business of the

the Assembly by Rev. Dr. Poor, who read a communication in English from the "Bohemians," conveying their regard and salutations to the Amer-ican Presbyterian Church. The communication contained a lengthy and verbose account of the operations of religion in the land of the martyr, John

Rev. Mr. Kasper, one of the Bohemians, was then introduced and addressed the Assembly. He first stated his inability to make himself well understood in the English language. He said his Church was which it had been crushed out of existence by the great conspirators of the world—namely, the Jesuits partly through force, but chiefly through fraud and perjury. (Applause.) He said the Bohemiaus were making a great struggle against Rome, and carnestly begged the prayers of his American brethren in their behalf.

schalf.

Another of the Bohemians, entitled the Upper
Another of the Bohemians, entitled the Upper

making a great struggle agrainst Rome, and carnesity begazed the prayers of his American bretaren in thost behalf.

Another of the Bohemians, entitled the Upper Councilman von Tardy, was next introduced and spoke in German, which was rendered into the English language by Dr. Poor as the speaker went along. The substance of his remarks was that in Bohemia the Caurch had many great wants, principally in the line of education.

The Moderator received the delegation in a fraternal manner, and expressed his gratification at meeting them.

The Chairman of the Mileage Committee reported that the receipts were \$12,120, of which there had been expended \$10,053 for travelling expenses of the commissioners, leaving a balance of \$2,007. The commissioners, leaving a balance of \$2,007. The commissioners, leaving a balance of \$2,007. The commissioners leaving a balance of \$2,007. The committee could not recommend the reduction of the assessment for mileage from eight to six cents on each member. The report was adopted.

Rev. Dr. Prinuar and Boovie were here introduced as delegates from the American and Foreign Curistian linion and Evangelical Alliance.

Rev. Dr. Fisius said he came in as a 800 for fair to the kite of the last speaker. He then tonched lightly on the Church of Rome, and said they did not want the protestantism. He said the Churca of Reme was not in favor of the distribution of the Bible. In this country there were hundreds of thousands of Romannists who did not understand what Protestantism. He said the Churca of Reme was not in favor of the Churca of Reme was not in favor of the Churca of Reme was not in favor of the Churca of Reme was not in favor of the Churca of Reme was not in favor of the Churca of Reme was not in favor of the Churca of Reme was not in favor of the Churca of

Mr. NORMAN WHITE, chairman of the New York, Sabbaih Committee, addressed the Assembly and inveighed bitterly against the Catholics and foreign population in New York, both Irish and German. He also animadverted on the terrific profanation of the Sabbath by newsboys, theatrical performances and drinking saloons. He spoke strenuously against the attempts being made by our foreign population to introduce a "Continental Sabbath" in this country, and said it should never be permitted. He also condemned the running of the fron horse on Sundays, and wound up by expressing his confidence that with the assistance of the lay press (they having the religious press on their side already, the cause would ultimately triamph.

Rev. Dr. Christier, of Burfalo, chairman of the Committee on Hills and Overtures, read a resolution recommending that fervent prayers be offered up to God for the speedy adjustment of all difficulties between England and America, and for a lasting peace between both countries.

The resolution was made the special order of business for Monday morning at eieven o'clock.

The same committee reported that it was not expedient to take any action at present in reference to "the opera, the theatre and the dance."

The Assembly then adjourned, after a praver by Rev. Dr. Epdy, to half-mast eight o'clock on Monday morning.

A Catholic View of the Presbyterian Remines.

[From the New York Freeman's Journal (Catholic), May 29.]

There are assembled in New York at the present time somewhere from 3001 0500 Presbyterian presbyterians," some are "New School American Presbyterians," some are "New School American Presbyterians," and a few belong to one or other of the smaller and stricter sects of Fresbyterianism. What has excited some attention to these gatherings outside of the sect liself and its factions, is the programme for a "union" of the different Presbyterian bodies. We do not need to be a prophet, but only carefully informed in regard to the results of all such efforts among Presbyterian sectaries, to be able to predict that, if anything comes of these "overtures" for union, it will be the creation of one or more factions of Presbyterians, besides those now existing. We doubt if life enough remains in Fresbyteriansism even to divide farther.

Presbyterianism proper, in America, was an importation from Scotland.

John Knox was to it what St. Peter is to the Catholic Church—except that it is in the genius of Scotch Presbyterians to combat all authority of others, and to assert, each for himself, an authority over others. Every Scotch mechanic, cobbling broken brogans, or basy over his spunning-lenny, thinks himself a better prophet than his minister or preacher. They are a nice set of sectaries to ruminate reunion.

The genuins Presbyterians are those who swore the "Solema League and Covenant" and their devenients and their devenients and their devenients and their devenients and their devenients. The sum-pare in this country are those known as Old Light Reformed Presbyterians. The title "Reformest" among these does not indicate a "reform" from a previously existing Presbyterians. The title "Reformest" among these does not indicate a "reform" from a previously existing Presbyterians. The strict Robinson, with whom, when he was in the Free Christian Commenced the Account of the State and eniorced by the civil magistrate.

The Amer

they were forever excommunicating each other on other grounds. Thus they split into Burshers and Anti-Burgners, on a question of some coth in Scotland that part of them took and others refused. This quarrel was brought over by the Scotch Prosperians, to be fought out on what was then at least the free ground of America.

Then there were the "Secoders" from the old Presbyterianism. They, too, have run their sect by the name of "Secoders" on this American soil.

It would be tirescome to enumerate naif of the subfactions that have arisen among these pragmatic Presbyterians. They for the past aundred years have prayed for the union of their "Zion." Every attempt made nas left the old factions in their misery and has started only a new misery, made up of factions, attempting a new conglomerate.

to coalesce.

The coalition will be of charistans who believe in nothing and who care for nothing. The same Prespections who are attached to the "old" wars will not put up with this patching. Some smart fellows of the "new" style will see their freedom hampered by this compromise. Then there are the potent in nuences of the swindles known as "boards" of this and of that, in each faction of Presbyterianism. For nit these reasons we are persuaded that either no union will be attempted or that it will result in making one or two more Presbyterian factions.

What is the Prospect of Prosbyterian

(From the New York Observer (Old School Presbyterian Reterian), May 27.]

Going to press, as we do, in the middle of the week, and unable to make report of the progress of events in the Assemblies beyond Tuesday, we can announce nothing completed in the great work of Presbyterian reunion. But much has been done, and wee, done, so far, and the prospect of a glorious result is, at this moment of our writing, bright and cheering. It has, to our minds, the appearance of being a Heaven-guided movement, and we are willing to abide the result.

In the Old School Assembly the newly elected Moderator was hardly firm in his seat before the reliming Moderator, Dr. Musgrave, not having yet left the platform, offered a resolution that a committee of conference on remnon be appointed to meet a similar committee if appointed by the other Assembly. This was unantimously adopted without a word of debate. The body soon adjourned for the might, and several members, going over to look in at the other house mentioned to members what had been done in the Old School, and in a moment, without waiting for any official notification, the New School Assembly appointed a similar committee. Five ministers and the differs on each side, making a conference committee of twenty, were thus charged with negotiations, and this measure was adopted within two hours after the organization of the Assemblies.

The constituent elements of these committees represent all shades of sentiment on the reunion question. Among the Old School The constituent elements of these committees represent all shades of sentiment on the reunion question. Among the Old School The Constituent elements of these committees represent all shades of sentiment on the reunion question. Among the Old School The Constituent elements of these committees represent all shades of sentiment on the reunion question. Among the Old School The Constituent elements of these committees represent all shades of sentiment on the reunion question. Among the Old School The Constituent elements of t

The deliberations of the conference committee are very properly regarded as confidential until their report is ready. But we are able to say that the progress thus far made is such as to give strong hope that all difficulties will give way to counsel, conference and prayer. As the basis sent down by the two Assemblies last year to the prestyteries, was approved by the New School presbyteries, and rejected by the Old School presbyteries, it was proper for the New School conference Committee to ask for a new proposition on the part of the Old School And this was all the more proper, as the Old School presbyteries had, with almost entire unanimity, voted in favor of reunion on the basis of the standards alone.

voted in favor of reunion on the basis of the standards alone.

The Od School committee, with all its varied views of what ought to be done, first met by them selves, compared minds, and were led to perfect oneness as to union and the plan. This was more than the most sanguine could have expected at the outset, and it was a matter for devout thanksgiving. When the two committees met for the fifst time the plan of reunion proposed by the Old School was laid before them and takes into consideration in a spirit of candor and brotherly kindness that gives hope of a favorable result.

What this plan is we are not now able to say. But we teel very confident that the basis of union finally agreed upon will be no more and no less than the standards of the Church, which, indeed, must be the only foundation for the union of any two churches where it is the intention that the united Church shall be the legal successor of both. To add to, or to take from those standards, or by any gloss or rule to modify the sense in which they are to be rece. Vol. is to establish a basis differing from that which either Church had before the union was formed.

To this concusion all negotiations have tended, until it is now a fixed fact that the union ought not apply the plant in the time of union of the plant in the concusion all negotiations have tended, until it is now a fixed fact that the union ought not

either Church held before the union was formed.

To this conclusion all negotiations have tended, until it is now a fixed fact that the union ought not to be consummated on any other basis; and we have strong conflictence that before we publish another number of this caper the great question will be decided, so far as the Assembles can decide it.

As a matter of prudence it may be sent down to the presbyteries for their ratification. Such a course is not required by the constitution; but it the Assemblies are quantinous, or nearly so, the confirmation of their action by the presbyteries is certain, and there will then be no disputing the linality of the "consummation devoutly to be wished."

Religious Notes. Rev. James A. Little of New York city, has accepted a unanimous call to the First Presbyterian

A society has been formed in Berlin, for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a Protestant church in Madrid, the present chapel being too small for the requirements.

The annual meeting and election of officers of Newburg District Camp Meeting Association, was hed at Trinity Methodist church, Newburg, on Wednesday. The following were elected trustees:—Nathan Strong, Monroe; Thomas E. Durland, Chester; J. L. Sloat, D. T. Weed and J. H. Phillips, Newburg, J. H. Phillips, Newburg, J. H. Phillips, Newburg, J. H. Phillips, Newburg, J. H. Phillips; Secretary, E. T. Skidimore; Treasurer, Nathan Strong. The annual camp meeting for Newburg district, embracing about forty Methodist churches in Grange and Uister counties, will be held at the grounds of the association at Neelytown, Grange county, commencing Thursday, August 19 and closing Friday, August 27.

CHILDREN'S CHURCH MISSIONS.

can Church Missionary Society took piace at Steinway Hall yesierday afternoon, or, as it was called by a reverend gentleman present, "a Sunday school matinic of the American Sunday School Union," Some 2,000 children were present, most of whom marched to the hall under the banners of their respective schools. The schools represented were as follows:—Free Grace, Holy Trinity, Holy Trinity of Harlem, Anthon Memorial, Incarnation, Shepher d's Flock, Anthement, Reformation, Church of Our Lord, Bread of Life, Ascension, Reconciliation, Mediator and a few from other schools. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Heman Dyer, D. D., the Rev. Edward Anthon acting as secretary. There were also present on the stand the Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr.; the Rev. Noah H. Schenck, of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. Richard Newton and the Rev. Mr. R. H. Newton, of Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Morrell, of the Rible House: Rev. Mr. De Cosas, Rev. Mr. Trimble, Rev. G. Z. Gray, Rev. J. Howard Smith, Rev. John Ooton Smith, Rev. W. N. McVickar, of Harlem; Rev. James S. Homans, Rev. B. B. Leacock, Rev. George J. Mingens and many others.

The exercises consisted of singing hymns, reading selections from the Psalter, recting the Apostle's Creed, addressess by the Revs. Thomas A. Jagger, of the Anthon Memorial; Dr. Noah B. Schenck, of St. Ann's, Brooklyn; Dr. Newton, of Philadelphia; Dr. Tyng, and the presentation of extilicates by the Rev. Edward Anthon.

Tae music was led by Mr. Weeks, of Holy Trinity choir, and the organ was played by Mr. Brown, of the same church. There was one very affecting little episode particularly worth mentioning.

Dr. Nyng, and the breasther must be the grandfather, for he had brought Dr. Newton up in his school when he was a boy; but he wanted to show those present the grandmother. Accordingly, a poor little crippied girl, not over seven or eight years of age, if that old, was brought forward and placed in his arms. Some time since she was very sick, and they told her she must die. She said she would like to very much, but that she couldn't, because she wanted to grow up and be a missionary. After she recovered she sent her first dollar to the Rission Society, and for that reason she was crowned "Grandmother" with a white weath of roses, and was presented with a framed certif respective schools. The schools represented were as

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I wish to say a few words in reference to the mar-

riage ceremony which your paper of yesterday an-nounced as having taken place on Friday in St. Peter's church, Jersey City. As it may seem strange that such a ceremony should have taken place here after it had been refused in New York, I wish to atter it had been refused in New York, I wish to state that it took place without the consent of the bishop or the knowledge of the pastor. When the prince and lady applied to me on Thursday I sent a messenger to the Chancellor of the diocese asking permission to perform the marriage ceremony without the publication of the banns. I received in answer that the bishop absolutely prohibited the marriage. This I made known to the parties, who, nowever, returned on the following morning. I then told them that after they had made the confession and had received the Holy Eucharist I would go to the bishop and try to prevail upon him to perform the marriage, or to bless the ring. It was during my absence, and after I had given most positive orders that no step should be taken before my return, that the ceremony of "blessing the ring" was performed by one of the assistant pripsys. P. CORRIGAN, PARIS FASHIONS.

nation's Mandate-Birth, Fortune and Beauty-The Court of Pashion-Tollets Dis-cussed-Divided Opinions-Princess Ma-thilde's Evening Party-The Ashes of Napo-leou-An Incident-Lord Lyons Uncomfort-

PARIS, May 11, 1809. The following mandate was brought to me on Sunday morning, as early as eight o'clock, by one of Fashion's estateties on horseback. It had been penned, with others, the evening before by our sovpenned, with others, the evening before by our sovereign lady's private secretary, and under her dictation, soon after her return from the lunch at the Tulleries given in the Empress' private apartments to Archduke Louis Victor, who has been the lion of high life this week. Fashion's spirits had been fulled at this gentleman's fête by a concert which had been organized by Viscount Laferrière and Auber and intended as a surprise. The Sleep Song of the "Minette" had been performed, and a duet from the "Premier jour de Bonheur." As the Archduke left Paris for Germany at six o'clock, and Fashion was not only soothed by the concert, but completely worn out from the effects of the review by the Empress and ball given by Mmc. de Pourtales the day before, she resolved to spend one night at home and devote she resolved to spend one night at home and devote it to the affairs of State, feeling, as she said, fit for nothing else. I was not quite prepared for the man

Queen-the former scrawly, the latter emblematic

struggle between the three aristocracies above men-tioned; but the glying over of my report of the fashions to the brotherhood is a thing I have done so often that it is as much like second nature as a pair

pean papers copy my reports to the Navaboben mailed to your readers. It do even begin been mailed to your readers. It do even begin been mailed to your readers. It do even begin been mailed to your readers. It do even begin been mailed to your readers. It do even begin been mailed to your readers. It do even begin products all commodities in the market should will get the upperhand of literature, as even these sheepish products have a stamp of their own, whereas the wares of a wholesale fashion writer are not even credited to the firm they are taken from.

I was one of the first at the meeting, though the and was immensely applauded when she took her seat on the high estrade raised at the further end of the hall. Arm chairs to her right and left were arranged in semi-circle for her ministers and dignitaries of the State. She was attred in deep black, lended and gamed her case at the Tribumal of Justice her against her own mother, who sought to place her under restraint as a continued intaite. I said deep bl. ck; but such sleegant black! A lace overskirt and high source was a continued intaite. I said deep bl. ck; but such sleegant black! A lace overskirt and high source was a continued intaite. I said deep bl. ck; but such sleegant black! A lace overskirt and high source was a continued intaite. I said deep bl. ck; but such sleegant black! A lace overskirt and high source was a continued intaite. I said deep bl. ck; but such sleegant black! A lace overskirt and high source was a continued intaite. I said deep bl. ck; but such sleegant black! The same said underskirt, with balled founces edged with lace, and the arins and bosom all the whiter from the effect of the black has feather which was placed.

The three far case at the foot of the tribune, on the desk of which was placed in a said of the said

cite the tollet which she has most admired at the parties given here in henor of the Archduke of Austria and the Prince of Wales, in order to test the correctness of your tastes.

Fashion resumed her seat, and the aristocracies neared the bailot rather defiantly.

Fortune drew number one, Birth number two and Beauty turee. An usher led Fortune to the tribune. In his owner was a seat to be disposed of," she allirined, in a clear, melodious voice, "for electors cannot have a whim I have it not in my power to satisfy. What is the use of title and quarters of noblesse without money? Dusty family parchinens are not current coin on exchange. I will not enumerate all that can be had for gold. There is not a created thing but what is subject to its sway in marble plaices on Elysian heights, down in Flora's kingdom or lower even, under the earth, in mines. The arts are all at my beck and call till satiety cries no more. What I admire? Fortune admires everything no one clear can get, therefore have I most this week admired the tollet the Empress wore at Princess Mathilde's party, because her tailor had orders to make it for no one else. It was a robe, flounced with three different shades of corai faze, the red, the pink and pale pink, over this a lace train strewn with different coral colored roses, diamonds and roses in her hair." Fortune descended after this delivery, applianded for its common sense, and Birth took her place.

"It is well for my rival," she said, haughtily, "to disdain family titles; "but why does are buy them for her offspring? You can obtain nothing at court, electors, any more than size can, without a coronet somewhere. Plath Mr. Smith will never be our queen's high treasurer unless he purchase orders and bils of ribbon for his buttonhole. But it is not the titled birth if cainet, so of hereditary; bora ladies, besides, are more exclusive than extravagant. Antique lace that has come down to them is what they treasurer artistic jewels their heirhooms: old china, not mind study and can gain a liveliho

ornamented with silver and gold wheat spears and alternate peacock's feathers." Birth had as much applause as Fortune; it was due to the elegance of her diction and matter of fact argument.

When Beauty stood in the tribune she was rapturously welcomed. "I have not a word to say, is see," she said, laughing; "you cannot do without me; I have neither money nor title; but I'll make your hearts glad, and as long as you keep me you old and aged will dash their tears aside to look-as me; the young will not all crowd to the capital if live in a dovecot by some rural stream; so, after all, poor dowerleas me may be the wisest speculation. If, on the other hand, I am to grace festive and palatial halls, I shall turn men's brains wild, and you know 'where happiness is bilss, 'lis folly to be wise.' (Applause increased.) The dress I liked the most was the one the Empress wore at the first performance of the 'Filleul de Pompgnac.' It was a white tuile, speckied with silver, and the founces divided by silver galoon all round the bottom; she had diamonds in her hair. The costume she wore at the regional catite show of Chartres was ash gray, looped with mauve cord and tassels. Her bonned was a diadem of lovely purple and mauve grapes, with leaves of ruddy brown."

Beauty left the tribune, and, instead of applause, silence ensued. "We see," said Fashion, rising, "this opinions are as much divided as before and create two new circumscriptions to meet with the extrapencies of the case. We are aware it is a new charge on our State, but piaces must be created for devoted followers when all are so full in the constitution." The resolution was adopted unanimously. Fashion then turned to me:—"we will postpone more fashions this week, as the aristocracies have given us the top layer of paniers; an incident in high life will suffice, after which the meeting will be dissolved."

I cleared my voice and spoke as follows:—It oc-

will suffice, after which the meeting will be dissolved."

I cleared my voice and spoke as follows:—It occurred at Princess Mathilite's, to whose evening party the Court and Ambissadors were invited to hear Mile. Agar, of the Odéon, repeat Victor Hugo's "Ode to the Ashes of Napoleon I." This ode had been chosen to show how a poet's present can contradict his past. It is full of praise of the great Napoleon and of invectives against England. Mile. Agar is a most talented reader, but she happened to be standing opposite Lord Lyons while reciting the ode, and, not knowing him, addressed all the poet's imprecations on the government he represents full in his face. It was a most uncomfortable coincidence, and the courtiers assembled did not know when the ode was over whether te appland Mile. Agar or not, until Napoleon III. gave the signal of exaggerated approval in order to testify that it was all a mistake and not an intended insuit to Lord Lyons, who, however, must have fell particularly uncomfortable, and have wished the ashes down Mile. Agar's throat. I sat down after this short communication, and. Fashion nodding approval, the assembly dispersed, some crying "Vive Birth," others "Vive Beauty" and "Vive Forume." I added underneath, "God have mercy on the 16sta, 180th and 161st circulmscription!"

## BROOKLYN CITY.

THE COURTS.

. UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS COURT.

A Cartman Charged With a Breach of the Isternal Revenue Law.
Before Commissioner Jones.
The United States vs. William Davis.—The de-

fendant, who was arrested in Atlantic street on the 26th instant, on a charge of carting a number of bar-reis of whiskey, on which the special tax had not been paid, from the place of distillation to a place other than a bonded warchouse, was up for exami-nation yesterday. It came out in the evidence that other than a bonded warehouse, was up to examination pesterday. It came out in the evidence that the whiskey was in a covered wagon, the curtains of which were down all round, and the barrels containing the spirits were covered with a blanket. When arrested Davis said that he got the whiskey in Maiden lane, New York, at which place there were twenty-live barrels more. He also stated that he was to take them on board a vessel tying at Atlantic Dock, of which he gave the name. Subsequent investigation showed that there was no such vessel lying where he said, and no more spirits at the place whence he removed those he nad on his cart. He said at the time of his arrest also that the team belonged to a man by the name of Cox, who lived on Water street. But it appeared by other testimony that it actually belonged to a man by the name of Gaffney, Davis father-in-law, who came for the team after the self-ure of the whiskey, and told the officer that if he would release the horse he would make it all right. The Commissioner decided to hold Davis, unless ne showed from whom he obtained the spirits. The c se was adjourned to give him this opportunity until the 10th of June.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARRESTS. - The police returns of the savera precincts of this city from Saturday, the 22d, to Priday, the 28th, inclusive, show the total number of arrests made to have been three hundred and seventy-

BURGLARS ALARMED.—The music store of Charles Bunce, in Court street, was entered, by forcing open the door at an early hour yesterday morning. burglars secured a number of valuable music struments and were preparing to decamp with them when the noise which they made awoke John Sancho, a člerk, who siept in an adjoining store. The latter procured the assistance of officer Ryan, of the Forty first precinct, who went into the store, but was too late. The burglars had fled by scaling the fence in the rear yard. In their flight they drouped several of the stolen articles, which were recovered.

PROSPECT PARK.

There were many visitors at the new park during the past week, more indeed than at any period since its opening. This fact is not, however, attributable singly to the attractions of the park proper, but may be accredited to the outlying or suburoan features attendant, and, perhaps, engendered by a sted through park influences. Among su diately adjoining the rear of this new pleasure re-sort. This fine sevel plateau was the centre of

sort. This fine level plateau was the contre of attraction among the military at least one day during the past week.

On Wednesday last the Twenty-third regiment held their annual drill and field day here, which oircumstance was the occasion for attracting thousands of people to the vicinity. Then there have been the great races of the "Brooklyn Derby," as the events of the week at the Fair Grounds of the Prospect Park Association, not far off on the Coney jeined shell road, have been facetiously termed. These latter have been essentially a source of the greatest amusement to lovers of the turf, and among such no finer drive could be wished for "going and returning" than is found from the entance at the grand plaza, along the beautiful "drive" out to Franklin avenue, and thence to the sland highway. The scenic effect, the cool, invigorating air, the hill and dale and far stretching meadow lands bordered by the beautiful waters of our harbor have all been wobed and caressed by those who, having an eye for the beautiful, nave had occasion to drive through the Park over this course. It would be well to call the attention of the Park Commissioners to a little deficiency, which might be remedied at a very trifling outhy to the city, and which would be regarded as a source of unquestionable comfort to the weary pedestrian in quest of fresh air and exercise. We allude to the scarcity of seats in the south and southeasterly sections of the grounds, the absence of which is really very much experienced by persons who do not happen to reach the Park in a private conveyance, and who have, consequently, compelled to seek a reat when they got there. It was remarked by a stranger the other day, who had evidently undergone the fatigue of the numerous ascents and descents of the new place, and the Commissioners did not appear to entertain the notion that people who walk should be provided with facilities for resting. Yesterday there were thousands of persons at the Park and the cavaleade of fine equipages passing to and frowal attraction among the military at least one day dur-ing the past week.

Coroner Schirmer yesterday neld an inquest at St. Luke's Hospital over the remains of Mrs. Veronica Blaum and her daughter Clars, who died from the dence, Fifth avenue, near Fifty-sixth street, by the ignition of kerosene oil. The testimony elicited showed that Veronica Bianm, daughter of the decased woman, was filling a lighted lamp with kerosene oil, when the oil in the lamp took fire and burned her hands so bally that she dropped the lamp on the floor near where her mother stood. The clothes of the latter took fire, as also did those worn by the deceased sister of the witness, likewise the of her brother and another sister. The lamp did dot explode, as was at first reported. Other testificing of similar import was taken, after which the jury rendered a vertict in both cases of death from huma accidentally received while filling a lighted lamp with kerosene oil, May 27, 1869.

The Hoboken Korosene Explosion.
It was stated in yesterday's HER all that the boy
Gustave Haese, who was burned by the explosion

Gustave Hasse, who was burned by the explosion of a kerosone lamp in Hobok', a on Thursday, drea from his injuries. The mother also died on Friday evening. An inquest was 'commenced yesterday by Coroner White, who, after benpaneling the jury and directing them to view the bodies, adjourned to case until Wednesday.

Another E, crossne Lamp Explosion.

A kerosene lamp exploded in a tenement house on Morgan steet, near Prospect, Jersey Gity, on Friday night. A yoving man named Joseph Curtis, who was sitting at the table where the lamp was stanting, was slightly burned on the face, and the carpot was set on fire.